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STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, INCLUDING SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE: SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES OR REGIONS

Emergency assistance to the Sudan

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 49/21 K of 20 December 1994 on emergency assistance to the Sudan, the General Assembly noted that, despite progress made in the Sudan Emergency Operation and Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS), considerable relief needs still remained to be addressed, particularly in the areas of non-food assistance, and recognized the need in emergency situations to address the continuum of relief, rehabilitation and development. The Assembly expressed its appreciation and encouraged increased cooperation by the Government of the Sudan with the United Nations, took note of the agreements and achievements to facilitate relief operations through improvement of United Nations assistance to affected areas and encouraged the Government of the Sudan to improve their implementation. The Assembly called upon the international community to continue to contribute generously to the emergency needs and recovery of the country; called upon the donor community and the United Nations system to provide assistance to combat malaria in the Sudan; appealed to all parties concerned to continue to pursue dialogue and negotiations and to terminate hostilities to allow for the re-establishment of peace, order and stability and also to facilitate relief efforts; stressed the importance of assuring safe access for personnel providing assistance to all in need; urged all parties involved to continue to offer all feasible assistance, including facilitating the movement of relief supplies and personnel in all parts of the country, so as to guarantee maximum success of the Sudan Emergency Operation and OLS in all parts of the country.

2. The General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize and coordinate resources and support to the Sudan Emergency Operation and OLS, to assess the emergency situation in the country and to report thereon, as well as on the recovery and rehabilitation of the country, to the Assembly at its fiftieth session. The present report has been prepared in response to that request.

II. CURRENT SITUATION IN THE SUDAN

3. Since the previous report of the Secretary-General on emergency assistance to the Sudan (A/49/376), the plight of millions of Sudanese has remained cause for grave concern despite continued efforts to provide humanitarian assistance to meet their survival needs. The war in southern Sudan, which began four decades ago and which, with the exception of the relative calm between 1972 and 1983, has continued unabated, has claimed the lives of well over 1 million persons and has hindered, if not completely thwarted, efforts to move the country along a path of meaningful and lasting progress. The prolonged fighting has undermined cultural traditions and destroyed the livelihoods of the population while promoting a massive proliferation of weapons with the accompanying culture that rules by the gun throughout southern Sudan. Armed conflict between the Government of the Sudan and the rebel factions - principally the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) and the South Sudan Independence Movement/Army (SSIM/A) - continued throughout most of the reporting period. Disputes within the rebel ranks and the rise of unpredictable proxy militia and renegade factional leaders operating

independently in many areas of southern Sudan further complicated the dynamics of the conflict. The implications for the delivery of humanitarian assistance were grave indeed: since the beginning of 1995 there have been three serious incidents of kidnapping of OLS personnel by different factions and militia, as well as incidents of misappropriation of relief supplies, while insecurity repeatedly forced the evacuation of relief workers.

4. These incidents, along with the continued denials of access to areas in critical need of emergency assistance, move contrary, at times dramatically so, to the general trend of improved effectiveness of OLS and its cooperation with its partners in relief, particularly the Government and the representatives of the humanitarian wings within the southern factions.

5. For 1995, the United Nations agencies requested through the United Nations consolidated inter-agency appeal an amount of $101.1 million to address the needs of an identified 1.2 million war-affected persons requiring food assistance. This figure comprises a total of 719,460 displaced and war-affected persons in southern Sudan, 94,927 displaced persons in the transitional zone, 240,000 displaced persons in Khartoum and an additional contingency for 124,429 war-affected persons. The United Nations appeal also included non-food aid programmes targeting a total of 4.25 million accessible war-affected persons, of whom 3.6 million are in southern Sudan, 350,000 in the transitional zone and another 300,000 primarily in camps around Khartoum.

6. Hopes for conflict resolution were seriously set back when the fourth round of mediated peace talks, under the auspices of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD)) between the Government of the Sudan and the rebel factions ended in deadlock in September 1994. The primary obstacles to an agreement between the parties to the conflict remained the issue of potential self-determination for southern Sudan and the relations between State and religion. Heads of State of five IGADD countries - Eritrea, Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia and the Sudan - met on several occasions during the reporting period, but no concrete progress towards a solution of the Sudanese conflict was achieved. The deterioration of bilateral relations between the Sudan and Eritrea, as well as between the Sudan and Uganda, leading in both cases to a break in diplomatic relations, was another element that dampened prospects for renewing the peace process.

7. The formation of the Friends of IGADD, regrouping under the leadership of the Netherlands representatives of Italy, Norway, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, gave new impetus and hope to bringing the parties to the conflict back to the negotiating table. Also of particular interest and importance was the 30 June 1995 meeting at Addis Ababa between States members of IGADD and the donor community, which held out prospects for strong economic support to countries in the Horn of Africa, provided that peaceful solutions could be found to the different armed conflicts in the subregion.

8. Since the previous report, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs for the Sudan has continued his activities on behalf of OLS with representatives of the Government, concerned rebel factions, non-governmental organizations and the donor community. In December 1994,

relations between the United Nations agencies and the Government of the Sudan were reviewed during a mission to Khartoum. Also addressed at that time was the persistent need to improve the working conditions for the other partners in relief, particularly the international non-governmental organizations. These talks paved the way for discussions on the 1995 United Nations appeal with donor representatives at Geneva in January 1995. A mission in April 1995 reviewed the situation of the international non-governmental organizations and was preparatory to a second donor consultation held at Geneva in early May 1995, which focused on the lack of donor funding for the 1995 United Nations appeal.

9. It will be recalled from the previous report that IGADD had by March 1994 assumed a separate, though complementary, role in the regional peace process by facilitating negotiations conducted by the United Nations with the parties to the conflict on modalities for relief convoys to cross lines of defence or conflict. By May 1994 an agreement was signed by the parties by which a significant number of new locations were to be accessed for humanitarian purposes. The prospect of further negotiations focusing on the unresolved issue of access in conflict zones was, however, seriously affected when regional peace negotiations mediated by IGADD stalled in September 1994. Since that time, the Friends of IGADD has been working to re-establish a forum for continuing peace negotiations, whereas plans for a resumption of talks on humanitarian access constituted the primary subject of discussions conducted with the parties in late July-early August by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs for the Sudan.

10. Also raised at that time was the continuing negative impact on humanitarian activities caused in May 1995 when a non-governmental organization associated with OLS had unilaterally violated OLS operational procedures. Although OLS had taken prompt action to suspend the organization, the incident had led to various allegations in the Sudanese media and from the Government itself concerning the transparency of OLS operations. The specific grievances that the Government had brought to the attention of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat were fully examined and the Government was informed that the allegations had proved to be unfounded. The Government was also informed that its request for a restructuring of OLS would take place in consultation with all concerned parties.

11. Some positive developments had, however, been registered before the mid-year mark in the form of a two-month cease-fire from late March to late May between the Government and rebel factions mediated by former President of the United States James Earl Carter in consultation with IGADD. Despite sporadic fighting, United Nations agencies were able to take advantage of opportunities for accelerating primary health care programmes during the period, as well as during the subsequent two-month extension. Further efforts to renew the cease-fire in late July did not meet with success, however.

12. A major independent review of OLS, which has been in operation for six years, is scheduled for the last quarter of 1995. This follows upon preparatory work undertaken by OLS offices at Khartoum and Nairobi and discussions on the review terms of reference with donor representatives organized at Geneva in June by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs. The review will serve to analyse critically: (a) the appropriateness of OLS in creating maximum access to

populations in need and in ensuring respect for fundamental humanitarian principles; (b) the effectiveness of the coordination structures of OLS, in particular the relationship among the United Nations, donors, non-governmental organizations and Sudanese counterparts; (c) the efficiency of the modus operandi of OLS, identifying constraints and achievements of the various activities of OLS in the provision of appropriate, timely and cost-effective relief assistance to populations in need; (d) the provision of programmes contributing to the promotion of self-sufficiency and food security; and (e) the efficiency of OLS operational support to programme delivery.

13. It is expected that the review will propose, where applicable, improved strategies for OLS, particularly in the areas of programme design, coordination mechanisms, cost-effectiveness, promotion and protection of humanitarian principles, systematic monitoring.

III. EMERGENCY OPERATIONS AND OPERATION LIFELINE SUDAN

A. General

14. Despite interruptions caused by widespread insecurity, loss of flight access to some key locations and a complex working relationship with parties to the conflict, OLS has continued to maintain basic access to the majority, if not all, of the populations in need during the period since the previous report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly. In this regard, it should be emphasized that from the original 8 sites in southern Sudan, the number of locations served by OLS increased during the reporting period to its highest level ever, at one point (November 1994) reaching as many as 104.

15. A more positive, if limited, trend, on the other hand, has resulted from the expansion of OLS since 1992, in that some humanitarian activities have progressively been focused on longer-term rehabilitation and local capacity-building to reduce dependence on external food aid and other relief services. Unfortunately, many proposals pertaining to capacity-building and longer-term rehabilitation could not be pursued because of the lack of donor response to related projects within the 1995 United Nations appeal.

16. This development was most visibly successful in 1994/95 in the household food security sector, where the input of more than 2,800 tonnes of seeds and over 1.1 million hand tools in 1994, combined with generally good rains and growing conditions, led to the best harvests recorded in southern Sudan since 1989, the year OLS was created. This helped significantly to reduce malnutrition rates in food-deficient areas. Ongoing activities in the health, water, education and livestock sectors also contributed to a general improvement in humanitarian conditions in areas where OLS was operating.

17. However, continuing fragmentation within the southern factions themselves and the appearance of various local militia leaders have caused major disruptions in OLS relief activities in the past year, particularly in the northern part of Bahr el-Ghazal, parts of Upper Nile and Eastern Equatoria. Similarly, military activity has also seriously disrupted activities in certain areas, such as Bahr el-Ghazal, the Nuba mountains and in the Sobat Basin, in

addition to having triggered major population displacement, particularly in Bahr el-Ghazal.

18. United Nations assessments were conducted in early April in government-held areas of Southern Kordofan in response to reports of large numbers of displaced people from the Nuba mountains area. An estimated 100,000 Nuba displaced persons are in peace villages established by the Government of the Sudan. Many locations were assessed for the first time in several years. Despite the identification of extensive needs, follow-up assessments and overall humanitarian assistance, already limited periodically because of seasonal weather conditions, have been severely curtailed by the lack of flight approval to requested locations.

19. In 1994, there were more than 50 evacuations of relief workers from locations in southern Sudan. In places such as Akon, Lafon, Lietnhom, Mundri, Nasir and Maiwut, OLS had not been able to resume operations by the end of June 1995. There were at least 20 relief evacuations in the first half of 1995, with varying degrees of danger involved for relief personnel.

20. In 1995, there has been an alarming trend towards hostage-taking in southern Sudan, marking a deterioration in overall working conditions confronting many relief personnel. Between February and June 1995, the major incidents were as follows:

(a) February 1995: Eleven expatriate relief workers from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and non-governmental organizations were taken hostage in Waat, Upper Nile, and detained by militia forces for up to four days. Their release was secured following negotiations. Several vehicles taken have not been recovered. The incident was reportedly perpetrated by the unaffiliated Commander Gordon Koaung, leading a force comprising two previous rival groups described as the "Arab Mujahadeen" and the "New Militia";

(b) May 1995: A total of 22 UNICEF health personnel, staff of the World Food Programme (WFP) and barge crew members (Sudanese and expatriate) were taken hostage from a WFP barge at Tonga, Upper Nile, detained for several days, and then released. Behind the incident was the demand for political recognition for the force controlling the area, a group claiming allegiance to Commander Lam Akol, who became head of the SPLA (United) faction after the former leader, Commander Riak Machar, formed the South Sudan Independence Movement (SSIM);

(c) May-June 1995: Two doctors working with an Italian non-governmental organization were arrested by Sudanese armed forces at Pariang on 28 May after arriving without a visa or permit on an unauthorized, non-OLS aircraft (see para. 10, above). A WFP plane sent at the request of the Italian Government and with the agreement of all parties concerned to collect the doctors on 7 June was then commandeered by SPLA and diverted to Chukudum, with three United Nations staff (WFP and FAO) and two government officials on board. Following intense negotiations between the United Nations, Sudanese Government, SPLA, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and other parties, all the detainees were finally released by 20 July 1995. These efforts succeeded in large measure because of the support received from donors.

21. There were a number of other security incidents that affected the safety of relief personnel in 1994/95:

(a) A WFP driver was injured in a mine explosion at Napotpot, near Narus, Eastern Equatoria, in August 1994, and later had one leg amputated below the knee;

(b) A Sudanese staff member of a German non-governmental organization, Agro Action, was killed during a militia attack on Nyamlell, in the northern part of Bahr el-Ghazal, in March 1995;

(c) A UNICEF Twin Otter based at Khartoum was fired on and narrowly escaped being hit while attempting to land at Rumbeck, Lakes State (Bahr el-Ghazal) in early June 1995;

(d) In areas that are not under government control, there have been incidents of looting of non-governmental organization/United Nations cargo by rebel factions and various unaffiliated groups, as well as a general lack of protection and an increase in petty theft of United Nations/non-governmental organization assets;

(e) Looting of relief food in eastern Upper Nile in Magog, Pagel, Akobo, Yuai and Panliet led to the temporary evacuation of relief workers and the suspension of aid to these locations;

(f) Increased insecurity in northern Uganda has also endangered OLS relief personnel and hampered efforts to provide cross-border relief for more than 70,000 displaced people living in camps in Labone and Mughale.

22. The increasingly complex and dangerous working environment in southern Sudan is further complicated by the imposition of restrictions on OLS flight operations. This is in stark contrast to the approval in November 1994 of flight access for all 104 locations requested. Whereas this development had seemed to augur a continued improvement in government cooperation with OLS, a reversal of the trend began in January 1995 when the Government grounded an OLS C-130 Hercules on allegations that it was involved in air-dropping ammunition to SPLA in Bahr el-Ghazal. By the end of June, tighter controls on the movement of OLS aircraft restricted the ability of OLS to assess and respond to urgent humanitarian developments and needs. Most alarming in this regard were the additional restrictions placed on OLS aircraft, as opposed to specific locations. One such instance concerned the same C-130 aircraft on loan to OLS from the Belgian Air Force and which, during the month prior to its grounding, had accounted for 40 per cent of the relief goods air-freighted out of the OLS base at Lokichokio in northern Kenya to affected areas in southern Sudan.

23. In general terms, the first half of 1995 was marked by decreasing government clearances for flights to established OLS relief bases in areas controlled by SPLM. The complexities arising from this are illustrated by events that transpired in June, when OLS southern sector was denied flight permission for 12 locations - Akon, Boma, Chukudum, Ikotos, Lietnhom, Loronyo, Mabon, Mayen Abun, Nabagok, Nimule, Pagak and Pariang. A subsequent government decision to temporarily clear flights to four of the SPLM-controlled locations

(Akon, Kongor, Lietnhom and Mayen Abun), provided they originated from government-controlled areas (in Khartoum and El Obeid), was in turn rejected by SPLA on the grounds that no change in the point of origin for relief flights could be negotiated without its consent. The attempt to place such conditions on United Nations flights has implications regarding the concerned parties' acknowledgement of the principles of neutrality, impartiality and humanity as the basis of OLS relief activities.

24. In May 1995, flight permission to locations in Southern Kordofan was not approved. Overland access to this area is now reduced because of rainy season conditions. Limitations on access to various locations have often prevented effective responses to outbreaks of disease.

25. In Upper Nile, following the recapture of locations in the Sobat Basin by government forces in April, relief and rehabilitation assistance services previously delivered from Lokichokio will now be delivered from OLS centres at Kosti and Malakal.

B. Relief food assistance

26. As a result of an OLS assessment mission conducted from August to October 1994, the joint Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission conducted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and WFP in November and December 1994 and subsequent assessment missions, it was estimated that approximately 719,460 displaced and war-affected persons in southern Sudan and 334,927 displaced persons in the transitional zone and Khartoum will be in need of emergency food aid in 1995.

27. This total of approximately 1.2 million beneficiaries for emergency food aid during 1995 is a significant reduction compared with the needs of 1994, when 2.4 million war-affected and 1.3 million drought-affected persons in the Sudan were targeted. While 487,000 tonnes were required in 1994, only 109,409 tonnes were required for 1995, including a contingency to cover the needs of up to 125,000 newly displaced persons who might require assistance as a result of ongoing hostilities. Carry-over relief food stocks of 149,134 tonnes are expected to cover the 1995 requirements.

28. The reduced food aid required for 1995 was a result of the record harvest year of 1994, wherein 5,453,000 tonnes of cereals were estimated to have been produced, largely made possible by the widespread and well-distributed rainfall that occurred throughout the Sudan in 1994 and resulted in a larger number of hectares being cultivated in both northern and southern Sudan. As opposed to 1994, when emergency food aid was required throughout the Sudan, emergency food aid in 1995 is required only in OLS relief sectors in southern Sudan, the transitional zone and for the displaced persons in Khartoum.

29. Although less emergency food aid is required for 1995, insecurity continues to constrain food delivery systems. The effects of the civil war are being exacerbated by factional and tribal clashes despite a four-month cease-fire brokered by the former President Carter (see para. 11 above). In mid-February, 11 United Nations/non-governmental organization staff were abducted after an

attack, on Waat, although staff were released unharmed several days later (see para. 20 (a) above). In May 1995, a WFP barge convoy was looted and staff were held hostage for several days by a rebel faction and eventually released unharmed (see para. 20 (b) above). To date, 11,784 tonnes of food have been transported to areas in need by WFP and 43,520 tonnes of food have been transported by various non-governmental organizations.

30. As mentioned above, carry-over food stocks are sufficient to cover all emergency food aid needs for 1995, with the exception of supplies of supplementary foods, which are inadequate. However, international assistance to support monitoring, operational support costs and special transport costs has to date met only 29 per cent of needs. Only $7,472,860 out of the required $26,434,912 requested by WFP in the United Nations appeal for 1995 has actually been committed. A continued lack of donor funding to cover operational support costs will greatly curtail the overall emergency relief capacity for OLS relief sectors in southern Sudan as well as the transitional zone.

C. Non-food assistance

31. In the Sudan, UNICEF is the main provider of OLS non-food assistance from Khartoum, while in the southern sector it is the lead agency for all OLS operations from Nairobi. Overall, UNICEF has targeted 4.25 million people for non-food assistance in 1995. Of this target, UNICEF Khartoum is accessing approximately 2.5 million while operations from Nairobi are reaching 1.7 million. From Khartoum, UNICEF assists women and children in the Khartoum displaced persons camps, the transitional zone of Southern Kordofan and Southern Darfur and the southern region. From Nairobi, assistance is targeted to the southern regions. Although UNICEF Khartoum focuses primarily on government-held areas and operations from Nairobi cover primarily SPLM locations, both offices assist populations in areas under the control of different parties to the conflict.

32. While OLS Nairobi has established letters of understanding with non-governmental organizations reflecting the ground rules for OLS operations, UNICEF Khartoum has sought to support ministerial counterparts and local non-governmental organizations in relief and rehabilitation interventions. Special efforts have been made to advocate with the Government and promote a more conciliatory framework for international non-governmental organizations to operate in the Sudan, including the Khartoum displaced persons camps and the transition zone. However, the continued imposition of strict controls on access and movement of the international non-governmental organizations has hampered the ability to bring to bear the comparative advantages they can offer.

1. Household food security

33. A major programme expenditure by UNICEF in 1994 was in promoting household food security through the provision of supplies and services in three key areas: seeds and tools, livestock services and fishing equipment.

Seeds and tools

34. Good rains in 1994 meant that the best harvests since OLS began were achieved in most areas where households had a seed supply. As a result, food aid needs were dramatically reduced in 1995. From January to mid-June 1995, WFP distributed about 8,500 metric tonnes of food to communities in need in southern Sudan, only half of the 16,000 tonnes delivered during the same period in 1994.

35. Over 2,800 tonnes of seeds and 1.1 million hand tools were delivered by UNICEF, ICRC and non-governmental organization partners in 1994. In Western Equatoria, where bumper harvests were recorded, three non-governmental organizations initiated successful barter programmes in late 1994/95 for farmers to exchange surplus grain for household goods. In food-deficient areas, the good harvests helped to reduce malnutrition rates. However, war and insecurity meant that people planted smaller areas than needed for their overall food security.

36. In 1995, UNICEF, ICRC and 13 non-governmental organizations worked together to distribute more than 3,600 tonnes of seeds and over 1 million hand tools in time for the 1995 growing season so that an estimated 300,000 households in over 100 locations would be able to grow their own food.

37. However, low rainfall levels to the end of June led to crop failure in parts of Eastern Equatoria and the western part of Upper Nile, raising serious concerns for the 1995 harvest. If rainfall does not improve, further crop losses are to be expected.

38. Seed multiplication projects using local seed varieties (which usually produce better yields) are continuing in three agro-ecological zones to cover some of the 1996 seed needs of Equatoria, Bahr el-Ghazal and Junglei.

39. UNICEF has also provided seeds and tools to establish 600 school gardens in the first half of 1995.

Livestock services

40. Vaccinating cattle against rinderpest protects a vital source of nutrition for children through milk, blood and meat, and provides a source of trade for grain. In 1994, some 1.7 million cattle were vaccinated by UNICEF, non-governmental organizations and other partner organizations, and rinderpest has now been controlled in accessible areas. Support for these interventions has been reaffirmed by the Government of the Sudan. By the end of 1994, eight international non-governmental organizations were working in livestock activities, up from one in 1993, and the number of veterinarians had increased from 2 to 10. With a focus on community participation, UNICEF trained 215 vaccinators in 1994, working out of 40 vaccination centres equipped with vaccine storage equipment. Sixty community-based animal health workers and 25 veterinarian assistants were trained and equipped by UNICEF and non-governmental organization partners during 1994. In 1995, this project is being expanded to UNICEF/OLS Khartoum, from which the most vulnerable livestock pockets in the government-held areas will be accessed. This will protect and strengthen

considerable investments made in improving livestock health from the southern sector since 1989.

41. As of mid-1995, the livestock programme had vaccinated 242,000 cattle against rinderpest. This reduced figure (compared with 1994) reflects poor security in two main vaccination areas (the northern part of Bahr el-Ghazal and the eastern part of Upper Nile) and the policy of the livestock programme to retrain all its teams to use a new heat-stable rinderpest vaccine along with other basic drugs.

42. The livestock programme has developed a standardized monitoring protocol for all the organizations working within the sector. UNICEF will compile the data which are received. The community dialogue leading to the establishment of decentralized community-based, fee-paying animal health services is being conducted by all non-governmental organizations and UNICEF in 28 locations. This process takes time if it is to be sustainable. So far, approximately 78,000 animals have been treated against disease on a fee-paying basis. This figure will rise dramatically once the dialogue process is completed.

Fishing equipment

43. In 1995, UNICEF, ICRC and non-governmental organizations are distributing more than 5.5 million fishing hooks and 261,000 spools to benefit an estimated 190,000 households in lakes, swamp and riverine areas. This is roughly double the 3 million hooks and 120,000 spools distributed in 1994.

2. Health

44. Outbreaks of major disease thus far in 1995 have included relapsing fever in April in Rokon, Eastern Equatoria; typhoid in June in Mandeng and Dordeng, Upper Nile; and measles reported in July in Talodi and El Buram, Southern Kordofan. Fears of a spread of the Ebola virus from Zaire have proved unfounded (outbreaks of Ebola occurred in Western Equatoria in the early 1970s). Unfortunately, in responding to outbreaks of disease, including Guinea worm eradication, mobilization efforts have often been hampered by problems in obtaining access. Completion of the special OLS campaign for the expanded programme on immunization (EPI) in late 1994 (measles/poliomyelitis/vitamin A) saw an increase of almost 40 per cent in the number of children immunized, with the single highest numbers of children immunized (over 300,000) in the OLS areas since 1989. However, the magnitude of constraints to be overcome including restricted access, limited logistics, weak operational support and, above all, limited sustainability of EPI activities, point to a continuing fundamental challenge in this vital area.

45. UNICEF works closely with some 30 non-governmental organizations involved in health, and in 1994, supplied 4,500 drug kits to more than 410 health facilities in 65 government, SPLM and SSIM areas, reaching almost 4 million people. During 1994/95, the following health priorities were identified with partner non-governmental organizations and the Ministry of Health:

(a) To promote common policies and guidelines among organizations;

(b) To develop local capacity through support to training and supervision activities;

(c) To provide material and technical support for specific disease control, such as meningitis, kala-azar and Guinea worm disease eradication.

46. Three key interventions have received priority attention in 1994/95: Guinea worm disease eradication, EPI and barge-based health activities.

Guinea worm disease eradication

47. When former United States President Carter negotiated an initial two-month cease-fire in March 1995 (see para. 11 above), UNICEF was ready to mobilize non-governmental organizations and counterparts for an accelerated campaign to eradicate Guinea worm disease, which afflicts more people in southern Sudan than in any other country.

48. In the 12 months before the accelerated campaign began, UNICEF and its counterparts had identified over 700 endemic villages and 53,000 identified cases. Since the campaign's launch, the number of endemic villages identified has increased more than threefold, and over 13,000 new Guinea worm cases have been identified. Treatment and prevention campaigns are under way in most identified villages. Despite a major increase in data on the prevalence of the disease and high coverage rates by teams operating from both sides, failure on the part of the warring parties to apply the spirit of the cease-fire limited actual outreach and the effectiveness of patient services and health education it was supposed to enhance.

Expanded programme of immunization

49. The cease-fire, renewed for two months following its first period from late March to late May 1995, has also given a boost to UNICEF's EPI programme, which focuses on measles, poliomyelitis, tuberculosis and vitamin A deficiency. Trained vaccination teams are operating in over 70 accessible locations. Measles vaccination is a priority health intervention because it is a potential epidemic disease and is easily preventable. In 1994, over 300,000 children under five years of age were vaccinated against measles, more than in any other year since OLS began, following an agreement signed by the Government, SPLM and SPLM (United) (now SSIM) in May 1994.

Barge-based health activities

50. In 1994, UNICEF Khartoum dispatched 11 separate health teams on the WFP food barges covering over 750,000 accessible people in both government and SPLM areas from Renk to Malakal, up the Sobat river, and to Shambe, Bor and Juba on the White Nile. Over 41,000 children under five years of age were immunized against measles and at least the first dose of poliomyelitis between January and June 1995. Basic outpatient clinic services have also been provided to isolated populations, which otherwise would have been without regular assistance. Major illnesses found in the river corridors are: malaria, diarrhoea, acute respiratory infection, conjunctivitis and skin infections (scabies).

3. Nutrition

51. Supplementary feeding programmes continue to operate primarily in the government areas where UNICEF is supporting over 30,000 moderately and severely malnourished children, as well as pregnant and lactating women, in more than 90 feeding centres. This reduction from higher figures in 1994 is a result of a better harvest, household food security interventions and improved screening and surveillance guidelines, particularly at Juba, Eastern Equatoria, in 1995. Despite these trends, pockets of high malnutrition continue to be found, particularly among vulnerable populations in Southern Kordofan and the northern part of Bahr el-Ghazal. Recent OLS food and rapid nutrition assessments carried out in the Juba corridor, in the western part of Upper Nile and in Junglei indicate a major problem facing populations adjacent to the river. Deliveries from food barges and health team activities are planned.

52. Elsewhere, since late 1994, UNICEF has deployed field based nutritionists to its sub-offices at Wau and Malakal (and also on the OLS barges) from where regional nutritional activities in collaboration with government and non-governmental organization counterparts will be conducted. More substantive nutritional surveillance is resulting, supported by the Khartoum office.

53. Recent contributions of high-energy biscuits and a major donation from Japan have strengthened UNICEF's capacity to respond to sudden needs or any disruption to ongoing UNIMIX supplementary food production at Khartoum. Over 600 tonnes of UNIMIX were produced and distributed to the field in the first half of 1995.

4. Water and sanitation

54. In 1994, UNICEF expanded water supply and sanitation services despite logistical problems and the very limited economical capacity of beneficiary communities and local institutions. The OLS Nairobi water programme, comprising UNICEF and 15 non-governmental organizations, focuses on the maintenance of existing water sources. It also produces new water sources using appropriate technology where available. In 1994, water teams repaired 250 hand pumps and installed 60 new pumps. Some 45 boreholes were drilled in 1994 - in Akon (Save the Children Fund (United Kingdom)), Chukudum, Leer (PISCES), Maridi, Mvolo and Toposa Land - and 50 new wells were dug by SCF-UK in the northern part of Bahr el-Ghazal.

55. In the first half of 1995, the water team repaired more than 120 hand pumps and drilled four new boreholes in the Mvolo area in Western Equatoria and two in Rumbek county. In Eastern Equatoria, four boreholes were drilled in the Narus area. Médicins sans frontières (Belgium) is working in Akobo - the first drilling in Junglei since the inception of OLS. UNICEF is hand-drilling a borehole in Yambio and testing plastic liners, which are cheaper and easier to transport and insert.

56. Meanwhile, UNICEF water and sanitation activities in the government areas have focused on affordable, appropriate and low cost interventions drawing on a collaborative strategy of deinstitutionalization and community ownership.

Activities include hand-pump repair and maintenance, digging of shallow wells, installation of sand filtered water distribution systems and construction of low-cost SANPLAT latrines. Recently displaced populations in the Malakal area have benefited from a joint UNICEF/non-governmental organization sand filtration project that is now providing clean drinking water to over 20,000 people. State-level rural water departments have been provided with material and cash assistance to enhance local capacities and, as appropriate, with cost-sharing mechanisms. Water and sanitation interventions have been the entry point for the formation of village health committees in displaced persons camps and permanent villages. Over 75 such village health committees were formed and trained in the first half of 1995. Essential messages relating to diarrhoeal disease, hygiene and Guinea worm eradication are promoted to complement material inputs.

5. Emergency relief and shelter

57. Continued displacements of populations in the northern part of Bahr el-Ghazal, Upper Nile, Southern Kordofan and the vulnerability of unsettled populations, including the displaced persons in Khartoum, have required a continued flow of assistance by UNICEF in the form of plastic sheeting, blankets, cooking utensils and water containers. In 1994, over 75,000 displaced persons households received assistance from UNICEF including over 90,000 blankets, 500 rolls of plastic sheeting and almost 500,000 pieces of soap.

58. Since May 1995, assistance has also been provided to previously displaced populations in the Malakal area returning to locations in the Sobat Basin following the Government's recapture of towns and villages in that area in April. Recently the situation among Bor Dinka peoples, returning into the Bor/Kongor/Shambe area from displaced persons camps in Western Equatoria, showed a high level of malnutrition and destitution. Most lost their livestock and became displaced in 1991.

6. War-affected children

59. UNICEF is furthering its attention to the needs of children affected by conflict. Direct interventions such as reunification of unaccompanied minors and institutional support to counterparts are activities for advancing the special needs of this group. In the past three years, UNICEF, Radda Barnen and ICRC have reunited more than 1,200 unaccompanied minors with their families in southern Sudan. Details of specific reunifications in 1994/95 are:

(a) A total of 495 children airlifted from Lafon to Ayod, Duar, Leer and Fangak in December 1994;

(b) Some 155 children airlifted from Nasir to Leer in March 1994;

(c) A total of 133 children airlifted from a displaced persons camp in Lafon, Eastern Equatoria, to four locations in Upper Nile (Ayod, Duar, Leer and Waat) in March 1995;

(d) Some 783 children reunited in 1994/95.

60. The programme also trains teachers and care-givers to identify and treat war-traumatized children through expressive therapy, such as art, music, drama and verbal expression. In Juba, construction by UNICEF of the first child trauma centre to be built in Africa is virtually finished. Negotiations and family tracing activities are continuing on behalf of some 4,500 children known to be unaccompanied living in camps in southern Sudan.

7. Emergency education

61. Against the continued conflict and displacement that characterizes life for many children, UNICEF continues to offer simple assistance to enable the expression of hope and development to live in the minds of the young children of the Sudan. Since early 1994 more than 2,000 schools have been assisted with teacher training and basic education materials so that an estimated 300,000 children can attend school, however rudimentary. In 1994, 2,650 primary-school teachers in over 50 locations received basic training through courses run by non-governmental organizations with UNICEF support. By the end of June 1995, of the 1,200 teachers targeted for 1995, 480 had received basic training in 12 courses held in southern Sudan.

62. Also in 1995, from Nairobi, UNICEF and non-governmental organizations held seven primary-level training of trainers courses, five in vernacular languages and one focusing on the psychosocial needs of children in war. In areas where children have been reunited with their families, there has been a special emphasis on improving education services to meet the increased demand and help provide a sense of stability for children affected by war.

63. For the first time ever, an education outreach component was carried out from an OLS barge which covered the Juba river corridor from April to June 1995. Over 800 emergency education kits were distributed by UNICEF emergency education monitors at 25 villages along the route. These kits, containing basic items such as exercise books, chalk and pencils, will enable over 35,000 children to learn more effectively for the equivalent of a school year. The distribution plan for this mission was developed in close collaboration between OLS staff in Khartoum and Nairobi.

64. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has continued undertaking emergency assistance activities in the Sudan, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education. Recently, the organization established a contract with the Ministry for the upgrading of schools in southern Sudan. UNESCO, through its programme for emergencies and reconstruction, has developed for OLS a teacher-learning tool called "Teacher Emergency Package" for use in rural areas and refugee camps and for internally displaced persons.

8. Women in development

65. UNICEF and concerned non-governmental organizations are focusing on the education of girls as the key to the long-term reduction of gender disparities in southern Sudan, where women and girls bear the brunt of the effects of conflict. In some areas, women have organized groups for income-generating projects assisted by UNICEF and non-governmental organizations, such as cooperative vegetable gardens and tailoring projects, as well as adult education classes. In 1995, for the first time, UNICEF Khartoum is conducting a gender evaluation of its emergency programme activities. This will offer a benchmark for the further integration of gender perspectives into the emergency programme. UNICEF operations from Nairobi are also promoting gender-sensitive programming among United Nations/non-governmental organization staff and OLS partners.

9. Capacity-building

66. Underlying all OLS programme activities is a commitment to empower the Sudanese to take a lead role in their own relief and rehabilitation. The main focus is material and technical support, including training, for indigenous organizations, particularly the SPLM/SSIM humanitarian wings, Sudanese non-governmental organizations, women's groups and other community groups. Further emphasis on capacity-building of counterparts and local partners is directed towards improving monitoring and reporting. However, in 1995, further programmes for capacity-building for national non-governmental organizations and other national OLS counterparts could not be undertaken owing to a lack of response to related activities in the United Nations appeal.

10. Logistics

67. Southern Sudan is about three times the size of the United Kingdom and has only 40 kilometres of paved road. Despite major efforts to upgrade roads and negotiate clearance for new routes, air transport remains the primary means of delivering humanitarian assistance and personnel. It is also the most costly component of OLS. Most non-governmental organizations, particularly in the southern sector, depend on some form of United Nations logistical support to maintain operations in southern Sudan and the transitional zone. WFP coordinates air operations and together with UNICEF provides most cargo and passenger transport for OLS agencies. During 1994, UNICEF and WFP transported more than 7,600 tonnes of UNICEF and non-governmental organization supplementary food and non-food cargo into southern Sudan from Lokichokio and Kampala. As the lead agency for OLS southern sector, UNICEF also finances and manages the United Nations camp at Lokichokio and provides full-time security services and support.

D. Assistance to refugees

68. As at 30 June 1995, the Government of the Sudan hosted an estimated 602,697 refugees. They comprise 514,297 Eritreans, 74,000 Ethiopians, 4,400 Chadians and 10,000 other refugees of various origins (Ugandans, Zairians, Somalis, etc.). Of these, some 346,000 refugees were accommodated in 27 settlements and

8 reception centres assisted by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

69. The real number of refugees residing in the Sudan is difficult to assess as there has been no recent official census of the refugees. To remedy this situation, UNHCR, in close consultation with the Government, plans to undertake an organized registration of refugees during the last quarter of 1995 in order to determine the actual number of refugees.

70. Approximately 45 per cent of the refugees in the Sudan were pastoral nomads, some 35 per cent were subsistence farmers and the remaining 20 per cent were semi-nomads and of urban origin. Programmes of food assistance, water supply, primary health care, elementary education and some small-scale agriculture and forestation are provided by 13 implementing agencies to refugees in camps in the Sudan.

71. A memorandum of understanding was signed by the Government of the State of Eritrea and UNHCR in April 1994 and another between the Government of the Sudan and UNHCR in September 1994 to provide the framework for the voluntary repatriation of Eritrean refugees. The actual movement started in November 1994 and by the end of June 1995, 24,235 refugees had been assisted in repatriating. Voluntary repatriation activities to Eritrea will resume in early November 1995 at the end of the rainy season.

72. The Eritrean Government has declared that all of its nationals are free to return, irrespective of their political, religious, social or other affiliation. The existing mood in the country is one of reconciliation and this has encouraged the return of Eritreans irrespective of their past affiliation. At present, a major concern of the Eritrean Government is the rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure and other social services in the townships. As a result, the Eritrean Government is placing priority on the integration of returnees in rural areas while at the same time seeking to establish a new policy and master plan that will help to absorb the 100,000 returnees from the Sudan planned for late 1995 and early 1996.

73. At mid-1994, it was estimated that some 88,000 Eritreans had already returned spontaneously to Eritrea from the Sudan via Tessenney. These movements started in 1991. However, these repatriates have not been deleted from the list of refugees in camps as their departure is yet to be confirmed by the competent Sudanese authorities. It is estimated that by the end of 1995 approximately 100,000 will have returned spontaneously.

74. The repatriation of refugees from the Sudan to Ethiopia, which had started in 1993, continued in 1994 and 1995. As of 31 July 1995, a total of 29,442 refugees had been assisted in repatriating. UNHCR will continue the promotion and implementation of voluntary repatriation of Ethiopian refugees in the Sudan. The pace of repatriation has, however, been hampered in the past by constraints in reintegration assistance, resulting in a limited capacity to receive returnees. For the remainder of 1995, it is planned to repatriate an additional 50,000 Ethiopians.

75. Discussions were initiated with both the Government of the Sudan and representatives of the Governments of Zaire and Uganda on organized voluntary repatriation of Zairians and Ugandans presently in the Sudan. The main thrust of the discussions has been on establishing memoranda of understanding and a master plan of operations between the concerned Governments and UNHCR to facilitate the voluntary return of Zairian and Ugandan refugees in the Sudan.

76. In the Sudan, UNHCR will continue during 1995 and 1996 the promotion and implementation of voluntary repatriation. This will lead to the eventual closure of camps and handing over of infrastructure and other communal facilities in good condition to the Government of the Sudan. Eritrean and Ethiopian refugees in need of assistance and not wishing to repatriate would thereafter be moved to existing camps where communal facilities are better, pending further determination of their status.

IV. ACTION TAKEN BY MEMBER STATES

77. In addition to the activities described above, several Member States have provided information on action taken in compliance with General Assembly resolution 49/21 K.

Austria

78. Humanitarian aid provided for the Sudan by the Austrian Government for the year 1994 totalled 1 million schillings for the Department of Humanitarian Affairs projects (UNHCR) contributing to the emergency needs and for the recovery of the country.

Belgium

79. The Belgian contributions to the Sudan totalled 142,763,452 Belgian francs, of which BF 124,563,452 was in food aid and BF 18,200,000 was in other forms of emergency aid.

Finland

80. As of June 1995, Finland had contributed to the Sudan 1,000,000 markkaa through ICRC and Fmk 1,000,000 through UNICEF. A contribution to the Sudan via WFP is being processed.

Germany

81. The German Federal Government contributed to humanitarian programmes and nutrition programmes in the Sudan as follows:

(Deutsche mark)

	Humanitarian programmes	Nutrition programmes
1992	1 189 502	6 086 626
1993	1 619 537	6 900 538
1994	2 999 954	5 253 576

82. In addition, DM 298,000 and DM 277,184 were contributed in 1993 and 1994 to health projects benefiting Sudanese refugees in Uganda. In 1995, so far, DM 1,150,000 have been set aside for measures to be undertaken by the United Nations Emergency Unit in Khartoum and UNICEF.

Greece

83. The Government of Greece has decided to contribute the amount of 5 million drachmas (approximately US$ 21,000) as emergency assistance to the Sudan.

Ireland

84. The Irish contribution to the Sudan in 1994/95 is 918,000 Irish pounds, of which £Ir 603,000 was contributed in 1994 through Christian Aid, GOAL, Irish Red Cross, OXFAM United Kingdom and Ireland, Trocaire, UNICEF (Ireland), WFP and World Vision International and £Ir 315,000 was contributed in 1995 through Christian Aid, GOAL and UNICEF (Ireland).

Italy

85. The Italian Government intends to provide to the Sudan 5 billion lire worth of food aid, including transportation and distribution plus Lit 2 billion worth of health assistance.

86. Furthermore, within the framework of the special operation approved in 1991 in favour of Sudanese refugees, Italy is carrying out a food distribution programme in southern Sudan through non-governmental organizations for the amount of Lit 3 billion.

87. A programme with the total value of Lit 2.02 billion in favour of Eritrean refugees from Kassala is in the process of being started.

Japan

88. The Government of Japan provided for the Sudan in fiscal year 1994 the following special assistance:

Relief operation for persons affected by the conflict in the Sudan (through WFP)	$ 4,000,000
Relief operation (through WFP) Wheat imported from the United States: 4,254 tonnes	$ 2,830,000
Assistance for refugees in the Sudan (through UNHCR)	$ 800,000
Relief operation for refugees (through ICRC)	SwF 400,000
Assistance for African refugees in the conflicts in Liberia, the Sudan and Somalia (through WFP)	$ 11,320,000

Luxembourg

89. Contributions for humanitarian emergency aid programmes in the Sudan from Luxembourg were in the amount of US$ 149,410 for the year 1994.

V. CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS

90. Since 1989, when OLS began as a short-term programme to deliver food and other life-saving provisions, it has evolved considerably. While still providing food aid and basic health care to reduce mortality and morbidity among affected populations, OLS now carries out a much broader range of activities that extend to household food security, water and sanitation, basic shelter, food-for-work in support of agricultural production and health sector rehabilitation, primary education, support to psychologically traumatized children, capacity-building and promotion of humanitarian principles.

91. Negotiations with the parties to the conflict led by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs have greatly increased access to war-affected persons, some 4.25 million of whom are targeted by programmes formulated in the 1995 United Nations consolidated inter-agency appeal for the Sudan. Despite current restrictions on access, OLS reaches more people today than ever before. Originally serving some eight sites in southern Sudan, the May 1994 Agreement, facilitated by IGADD, secured 77 locations. Since then, OLS operations have further expanded to include as many as 104 locations. This is largely owing to greater flexibility shown by the concerned parties.

92. With some exceptions, notably the suspension of an international non-governmental organization from OLS resulting from a breach of operational procedures, as well as the need to agree on guidelines for non-governmental

organizations working out of Khartoum, cooperation among national, United Nations and non-governmental organizations remains excellent, especially where OLS provides a framework for humanitarian efforts. The question of operational modalities for international non-governmental organizations working out of Khartoum, and the resumption of tripartite talks on humanitarian access in conflict zones, are areas for which it is important for all concerned parties, working closely with the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs in the Sudan, to establish an improved basis for discussion and eventual progress.

93. The rash of kidnapping and the misappropriation of relief supplies are acts that must be condemned in the strongest possible terms. In addition to the immediate threat to the safety of relief workers, such incidents have combined with financial constraints and a recent increase in the denial of air access to reduce OLS operational effectiveness. With reference to each of these factors, which has impacted negatively on humanitarian operations in the Sudan, concerned parties must desist from actions that inevitably prevent humanitarian aid from reaching people in need and erode the framework for cooperation and programme implementation in what remains a unique and successful humanitarian operation.

94. The forthcoming OLS review will be an important exercise by which to objectively judge the effectiveness and efficiency of OLS, as well as its contribution to development of a stronger international commitment to the humanitarian rights of persons affected by complex emergency situations.

ANNEX

List of non-governmental organizations working in the Sudan

A. International and national non-governmental organizations working from Khartoum

1. ACORD
2. Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)
3. Action International Contre La Faim (AICF)
4. AL-DAWA Al-Islamiya
5. African Society for Humanitarian Aid and Development (ASHAD)
6. Benevolence International Organization (BIR)
7. CARE International
8. Christian Outreach
9. Episcopal Church of Sudan/Sudan Development and Relief Agency (ECS/SUDRA)
10. Fellowship for African Relief (FAR)
11. GOAL
12. International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)
13. International Islamic Relief Organization (IIRO)
14. International Islamic Women's Centre (IIWC)
15. International Rescue Committee (IRC)
16. Islamic African Relief Agency (IARA)
17. Islamic Relief (United Kingdom)
18. KODRA Foundation
19. Lalmba Sudan
20. Médecins sans frontières (MSF) (France)
21. Médecins sans frontières (MSF) (Holland)
22. Muwafaq Foundation

23. Al Nagda Organization

24. Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)

25. OXFAM (United Kingdom and Ireland)

26. Radda Barnen, Save the Children Fund (SCF) (Sweden)

27. Sudan Council of Churches (SCC)

28. Save the Children Fund (United Kingdom) (SCF-UK)

29. Save the Children Federation (United States of America) (SCF-USA)

30. SOS Sahel (United Kingdom)

31. Sudanese Love and Peace Organization (SLPO)

32. Sudanese Red Crescent (SRC)

33. Save Sudanese from Disasters and Care for Children (SSDCC)

34. Sudan Aid

35. National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA)/Sudan

B. Non-governmental organizations working with the Operation Lifeline Sudan in southern Sudan as of 1 June 1995

ACRONYM	NAME	AREA	TYPE OF RELIEF
AAIN a/	Action Africa in Need	Western Equatoria	Food relief, health, agriculture, education
ACROSS a/	Association of Christian Resource Organizations Serving Sudan	Bahr el-Ghazal, Eastern and Western Equatoria, Upper Nile	Health, education, veterinary, food, agriculture, general relief
ADRA a/	Adventist Development and Relief Agency	Chukudum county, Akobo, Maridi	Agriculture, education, health, veterinary, water
AICF a/	Action Internationale Contre la Faim	Labone, Mughale	Health, nutrition, water
ANV a/	Association of Napata Volunteers	Akot, Gogrial, Mathiangic	Agriculture, education
ARC a/	American Refugee Committee	Kajo-Keji county	Health
CARE a/	Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc.	Tambura	Agriculture, health, fishing, food
CDA a/	Community Development Association	Lafon	Women's projects, agriculture, health
CMA a/	Christian Mission Aid	Ayod, Mogok, Maiwut	Agriculture, health, nutrition, water
COSV a/	Coordinating Committee of the Organization for Voluntary Service	Nyal	Health
CRRS a/	Cush Relief and Rehabilitation Society	Yirol	Agriculture, health, veterinary
CRS a/	Catholic Relief Services	Chukudum, Ikotos, Labone, Mughale, Nimule, Yambio	Agriculture, health, food
DOR a/	Diocese of Rumbek	Rumbek, Marial Lou, Agangrial	General relief, health, water, education, food
DOT a/	Diocese of Torit	Eastern Equatoria	Health, education

ACRONYM	NAME	AREA	TYPE OF RELIEF
GAA a/	German Agro Action	Bahr el-Ghazal	Agriculture, shelter, water
IARA a/	Islamic African Relief Agency	Towns under the control of the Government of the Sudan	Health, nutrition, veterinary, water
IAS a/	International Aid Sweden	Western Equatoria	Agriculture, education, water
IMC a/	International Medical Corps	Tambura	EPI, health
IRC a/	International Rescue Committee	Labone	Health
MDM a/	Médecins du Monde	Ayod	Health
MEDIC a/	Medical Emergency Development International Committee	Equatoria	Water
MER a/	Medical Emergency Response	Manajang	Health
MSF-B a/	Médecins sans frontières (Belgium)	Akobo, Maridi, Angatua, Bahr el-Ghazal	Health, nutrition, water
MSF-H a/	Médecins sans frontières (Holland)	Leer, Duar	Health, water
NCA a/	Norwegian Church Aid	Leer, Lokutok	Education, health, water, women's programmes, relief
NSCC a/	New Sudan Council of Churches	Bahr el-Ghazal, Eastern and Western Equatoria, Upper Nile	Agriculture, community development, education, health, women's programmes, general relief
OXFAM-UK a/		Maridi, Mundri, Rumbek county	Agriculture, health, veterinary, water
OXFAM Quebec a/		Cuibet county	Education, veterinary
PISCES AID a/		Leer, Akobo, Nyal	Fishing, water, women's programmes

ACRONYM	NAME	AREA	TYPE OF RELIEF
Radda Barnen a/	Swedish Save the Children Fund	Akot, Leer, Maiwut, Mapourdit	Education, psychological
SCF-UK a/	Save the Children Fund (United Kingdom)	Bahr el-Ghazal, Eastern Equatoria, Junglei, Upper Nile	Agriculture, education, fishing, veterinary, water, general relief
SMC a/	Sudan Medical Care	Narus	Health
SUPRAID a/	Sudan Production Aid	Aweil, Thiet county, Tonj county	Agriculture, women's programmes
WVI a/	World Vision International	Yambio	Agriculture, food, health, general relief and capacity building

a/ The organization has signed the OLS letter of understanding.